

Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The Confederate States.

This wide spread, rebellious organization has walked with deadly certainty to every object; it wished to attain. Without respect to the State or State Rights, it has issued its decrees in the silence of a secret Congress, and we only knew its meaning when the blow fell. Every move, since the first movement in South Carolina, when Moultrie was to be taken, has been quick and complete. The only check they have yet met with in physical resistance, was in the change from Moultrie to Sumpter. In all other movements their time of fighting, their place of fighting, and the man whom they would fight, they have selected themselves. We have a Government that seems to be devoted to protecting the Capital.

We want men, and we don't want the East to give us one single man. The great paramount issue before all others, is the Mississippi river, and any one who looks at the map can see the vital importance of Kentucky, and the ready appreciation of it by the Confederate States; yet our best and bravest men, from the West, are sent to Washington, to assist McClellan in his defense of the Capital. The West has fought all the wars since the beginning of the Republic, and the East has made all the "army contracts."

Kentucky is blamed for her supineness, yet want of interest, her "neutrality," and her Kentucky has now more Federal force in the field than any New England State, except Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. They are scattered in different companies and different regiments. Now is the time for them to come home. Give us back the Kentuckians, with their military experience, who have been scattered throughout the country, and we will fight the battle as we did in 1812 and before it. If that cannot be done, we earnestly entreat the government to send back the Indiana regiments. Kentucky settled that glorious and chivalric State, and the sons on each side of the river are of one blood. Give Kentucky thirty Indiana regiments and she will raise thirty more. But if Indiana does not help us, what are we to do?—and can Indiana help us? Disarmed, disabled, her best men abroad, the States upon which she depended for assistance drained of the flower of their youth, while a steady advance is made by the Confederates in our flank, what can we expect?

Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee have their force gathering on our border. We have reliable information that these States demand Kentucky as a headquarters. Will the Government act or not? The St. Louis Republican has this to say upon the position of our two States:

"When President Lincoln issued his proclamation, in April last, calling out seventy-five thousand volunteers, and in the same document stated that the first duty to which they would be assigned would probably be to retake the Forts and Armies seized from the Union, who could have supposed that the West would have formed any part of the battle ground? Who would have imagined that the soil of Missouri and Kentucky could have been made the field of sectional, fraternal strife? Up to this moment neither of these States has done aught to wrong their precipitate neighbors of the Southern Confederacy. They have, indeed, stepped aside from much of what others have thought their duty, to conciliate the extreme South and persuade her back to our Government and our flag. The very head and front of their offending hath this extent, no more; for the well known opposition for a long time of the great majority of the people to any attempt at coercing the revolutionist seems to have inspired hopes, the non-fulfillment of which it is that has so exasperated the Disunionists against Missouri and Kentucky. It is the old story—kindness repaid with kicks and friendship returned with hate.

"History does not record any instance of baser ingratitude than that the Southern Confederates have exhibited to Kentucky and Missouri. Let the world mark how innocent the latter have been of offense against the new aspiring nation, out of Washington's Union, and now struggling to overthrow the Government that has harmed no one! Let it be noted how leniently, because of kinship and intimate association, they have been disposed to look upon acts of criminality by the Southern Government—how they have attempted to ward off danger, and to palliate wrong-doings, in hopes to bring about an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of difficulties! It is

humiliating to think of the sacrifices and labors Kentucky and Missouri have put forth in behalf of the Southern States, when we consider the treatment received in return. Can any one give a plausible and reasonable excuse for the conduct of the Confederates towards the States mentioned? Why did they invade our territory with large armies, bringing havoc and rapine and numberless outrages upon peaceable citizens with them? For what offense have they plundered our fields, sacked our towns, pillaged the whole country, indeed, that they have passed over—driving families from their quiet homes, and hearing the soil with corpses? What kind of payment is this for sympathy and devoted friendship?

"It was not enough that the Disunion intrigues broke up the country against the appeals and protests and remonstrances of the Border States. The cup was not yet full. Those who could not join them in their insane and delirious plot are to be warred upon and trodden under foot. If possible, merely because, forsooth, the Secessionists think that they ought to have followed them into the abyss of anarchy and revolution. So the Southern Confederacy, declining to strike at the States of which they pretended to complain when they assailed the Union, are now expending their energies in trying to prostrate Kentucky and Missouri, which, with unparalleled audacity, they style as "sisters." But this base ingratitude, this villainous hypocrisy, this fiendish cruelty, is but one development of the spirit that festers in the vitals of Disunionism. A single corroding touch has overspread the whole organism, and the way upon two sovereignties is only an incident of the effect."

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says: "The President is reported to have said that there shall be no drafting at the West until the Eastern States furnish their quota of the 500,000 men called for. We do not know, of course, whether he made this remark or not; but it is undoubtedly the sentiment of Mr. Lincoln. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have exhibited more patriotism and energy than their sister States at the East, and they are still going ahead rapidly with the work of recruiting. If the East had done as well as the West, there would now be 600,000 men in the field. In justice to the West and the nation, the Eastern States should be forced, if it is not to be done voluntarily, to furnish their quota of fighting men."

A Noble Example.—The Mount Sterling (Ky.) Whig says that General S. L. Williams, an old gentleman living a mile from the town, came in on Wednesday last, and enrolled his name as a Union volunteer in the company being raised by P. H. Anderson for Colonel Apperson's regiment. Mr. Williams is seventy-two years old. He says he has not long to live anyhow, that he has strength enough to pull a trigger and destroy his country's enemies, and that if he should be killed, it was consolation enough for him to think that the bullet he received took but little of his time, while, perhaps, it saved the life of some young man who could be of more value to his country. What a noble example for the young men of our State.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says: "Our dispatches from Frankfort and Indianapolis, relative to the situation in Kentucky, are highly important. Zolliecoffer is reported to be pushing forward with a large force, estimated at 20,000 men. The Kentucky Unionists are anxious to meet him. Unless the rebels retreat, there will soon be a severe battle on the bloody ground. We need not expect the materials of which these Western armies are composed of to look at each other very long. Troops are being hurried into Kentucky, but yet our force there is not what it ought to be. The Kentucky Legislature, it will be seen, is going ahead rapidly and boldly."

The YANKEE SUNK.—The Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat is informed by General Grant that the rebel gunboat Yankee has actually sunk. He learned that she received a shot in her hold, which was not before known, and which so disabled her that she sunk in spite of all they could do, on her passage to Memphis. The Jeff. Davis is the gunboat now at Columbus, which nightly approaches Norfolk.

A Frankfort dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 1st inst., says: "We have news that Zolliecoffer has occupied London, Laurel county, about fifteen miles from the Union forces under Col. Garrard. Preparations are being made to resist his movements, which I cannot mention."

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has been authorized to raise two regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, for the war, and is going into the work with all his might.

The instinct of danger is pretty well developed among the populace of Washington City. The more the rebels run away from the town, the more an attack is expected.

Four additional regiments of Ohio infantry will come into Kentucky immediately. Also three batteries of artillery.

The Ohio State Arsenal, at Columbus, now turns out thirty-five thousand cartridges for small arms per diem.

Speech of Mr. Andrews.

THE DIRECT WAR TAX.

Mr. Andrews, of Fleming, from the Judiciary Committee, made the following report to the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult:

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred "leave to bring in a bill to take the sense of the people of Kentucky at a special election, to be held on the first Monday in December next, as to whether the State should pay her proportion (\$715,695) of the direct tax, assessed by the Congress of the United States," have had the same under consideration, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the leave, because the proposition involved in the "leave" to bring in the bill proposes to submit to the people of Kentucky, whether they shall or shall not pay their proportion of tax levied by the Congress of the United States, and levied in the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional power; and whatever difference of opinion may exist in the minds of equally honest men as to the policy and propriety of Congress resorting to the exercise of the power, the legal and constitutional question remains the same. In the opinion of this committee, it is not in the power of the Legislature either to abrogate, enlarge, or limit any direct grants of power found in the national Constitution; nor can they, by any constitutional act, authorize the people of Kentucky to do so as long as Kentucky remains a constituent part of the United States Government. Such can only be done by the mode prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and the mode proposed by the "leave" is not one of those.

And the committee have been unable to come to the conclusion that Congress has transcended any of its powers in the imposition of the tax referred to; but, be this as it may, that question is one to be settled alone by the courts, and not by the Legislature.

And the question may now be asked, has not the conduct of those who complain of this tax, and that of those with whom they propose to co-operate, rendered the Legislature, imposing this tax, necessary to protect the Union from the assault made upon it by the seceded States, whose army is at this moment in sight of and beleaguering the national capital, and threatening the existence and security of the national archives? And again, because Kentucky herself, notwithstanding all her persistent efforts to keep out of this unnatural war, is at this moment invaded by at least three separate columns of Confederate troops, a portion of her territory seized, and unjustifiably held by them, her public works destroyed, her towns sacked and burned, and her people harassed, driven from their homes, and others slaughtered. For these deeds there is no justification or palliation; and inasmuch as this State is assailed with a view to its conquest, she has a right to the protection of the National Government, and all the loyal States and people, and will cheerfully meet her share of the costs necessary to defend her soil and the liberty of her citizens. This has been made necessary by no act of the majority of the people of Kentucky, but has become so by the unlawful and unjustifiable invasion of her soil, by the armies of the seceded States, whose people we have never injured or in any manner designed to molest, and with whom we desired to live on terms of fraternity and peace, and would yet desire so to live, if permitted to do so on honorable conditions.

And lastly, it cannot be that Kentuckians will allow sordid considerations to intervene when their loyalty to a Government from which they have received so many blessings is in danger. But were they to be unmindful of their duty to honor, and the memory of past blessings, and allow such considerations to control their action, there would be no need of speculation upon this subject. The United States and the Confederate States have both levied taxes for the support of the existing war; and the contrast between the taxes levied by each is great and striking. At the very lowest calculation a citizen of the Confederate States must pay a war tax more than ten times as great as the citizen of the United States. A change, therefore, of allegiance and political relations would, of necessity, bring upon the people of Kentucky a far greater weight of debt and taxation than the assumption by the State of this tax or its payment by the people; and the committee congratulate the country that in this instance it will be true, that loyalty and economy are harmonious.

[From the Frankfort Commonwealth.]

Letter from Falmouth, Pendleton County.

FALMOUTH, KY., Sept. 26th, 1861.

Mr. Editor: I desire, through your paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to this point as the most suitable place in this portion of Kentucky for a permanent military camp. Col. Warner has already obtained authority from the proper authorities to raise a regiment, and to establish a camp, and the work is now progressing. It should not be permitted to droop for the want of sufficient patronage. It is in the power of the commanding officers in Kentucky, by their countenance and patronage, to make this one of the most important points for a permanent encampment. The town is located in the forks of the river, formed by the junction of the south fork of Licking with Main Licking river. It is thirty-eight miles from Covington by railroad. The railroad runs up Main Licking to this point. It then runs up the south fork to Paris, in Bourbon county. This road is the great thoroughfare through this part of the State. There is no other point on the road more convenient for a camp. The town is located in a beautiful bottom, surrounded by hills of moderate elevation. An excellent and convenient site has been obtained for the camp. Good water can be procured at all times in abundance. Fuel is cheap. All the provisions necessary for a camp can be readily had and for the lowest prices. The location is also exceedingly healthy. This is an important desideratum.

It is evident from these facts and considerations, that a camp at this point can more effectively command the railroad than any other point along its route.

In Luck.—The artist Leutze is the recipient of a rare bit of good fortune in a \$20,000 commission from Government. He is to paint the ceiling of the corridor of the Capitol; the subject is to be "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

From Cairo.

SKIRMISH NEAR NORFOLK, MO.—INTERESTING STATEMENTS OF PRISONERS—POLK REPORTED MARCHING ON PADUCAH—JEFF. THOMPSON'S KIDNAPING—AN HOMICIDE—AFFAIRS AT MOUND CITY.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, Sept. 30.

Last night about three o'clock, a brisk fight took place at the bridge across James Bayou, six miles southwest of Norfolk, Mo. A force of about 100 Federals were guarding the bridge, when the rebels, some 200 or 300 strong, infantry and cavalry, approached, with the intention of destroying it.

The Federals fell back on this side of the bayou, when heavy firing ensued on each side. The rebels finally withdrew, leaving one man badly wounded and several dead bodies on the field. On our side one man is missing and two slightly wounded. The rebel prisoner, who is mortally wounded, says a large force of Polk's command left Columbus yesterday for an attack on Paducah.

Captain Ritter, of Company —, in the Twenty-eighth Illinois, while out guarding the railroad bridges this side of Charleston, had a brush with the rebels last night. The Federals repulsed the enemy, sustaining no damage. The rebels succeeded in destroying the railroad bridge next to the Charleston bridge. It will be immediately rebuilt and protected.

A young Missourian is to-night at headquarters, who last night escaped from Jeff. Thompson's army at Belmont. The young man was impressed into the rebel service, and in company with some eight or ten fellows succeeded in making his escape. He says that the whole of Jeff. Thompson's command, 2,000 strong, is encamped at Belmont. They are armed only with shot guns and common rifles, have but little camp equipment, and mostly live in the woods as animals. They seem to have no object in view, and no settled plan of the campaign. The young man says no rebel movement, like the one reported by our wounded prisoner, had taken place yesterday from Columbus to his knowledge. He says that hardly a man of Thompson's command but would escape if possible.

Robert Dickerman, of the 18th regiment, shot Wm. Evans, of the same company, today, at Mound City, killing him instantly. It was a case of willful murder.

Gen. Grant and staff have just returned from a visit to Paducah. They went up this morning.

Gen. McClelland and staff, accompanied by invited parties, yesterday visited Mound City, for the inspection of gunboats and troops.

At Gen. McClelland's order, a 4 pound howitzer was this morning sent to Mound City, for the better protection of the place. There is nothing important from Paducah.

News from Southern Kentucky.

THE KENTUCKY POSTS.

At Camp Holt there is a specious appearance of security, and affairs remain quiet, but from the eager watch which is maintained it is evident that their proximity to Cairo does not entirely assure them of immunity from surprise or attack. Since our troops evacuated Fort Crittenden the enemy have made their appearance there, and seized the person of a prominent Union man, who had, by his patriotism, a stronger hold than usual on the affections of our men. Yesterday a party went out from Camp Holt, intending to execute righteous letters of marque and reprisal on certain secessionists as pledges for his safety. The expedition has not yet returned.

There is nothing new at Paducah. Two days ago our troops occupied Smithland, a town at the mouth of the Cumberland river. We have reliable information that Col. Goldsmith, with a force of 1,000 rebels, has taken possession of Owensboro, about forty miles above Paducah, thus cutting off our water communication with Louisville. The gun boats Lexington and Conestoga went up yesterday, probably with the intention of dislodging them.

NORFOLK.

Yesterday I made a flying visit to Norfolk, and spent an hour in the camp. Col. Oglesby anticipates an attack at any moment. Thursday night the rebel gunboat Yankee approached within a mile of the camp. Captain Taylor's artillery company was dispatched to a distance down the river, with orders to engage her, but she hauled off. From Union men who came in next morning, it was discovered that a body of 400 infantry had, the same night, approached within three miles of the rear of the camp, evidently with the design of supporting the Yankee. Whatever prevented the attack, it is liable to be repeated at any moment, and I think the commandant realizes it.

Just as we were embarking to return, a company of cavalry, who had been out on a scouting expedition, dashed into camp triumphant and jubilant. The magnetic influence of their good spirits communicated itself instantly to the large crowd, and we knew before they told us that they had prisoners and trophies; and presently, sure enough, four foolish looking fellows appeared, sitting uncomfortably behind four dragoons. The soldiers cheered unmercifully, and your correspondent rushed off to find out all about it.

Capt. Stewart had that morning gone out with 75 cavalry on an important scouting expedition. Nine miles below Norfolk he had met 100 cavalry of the enemy, chased them nearly opposite the Chalk Bluffs, killed seven, captured four, and returned loaded with the arms which they threw away in the flight—shot guns, rifles and revolvers. The gallant Captain reports his career rather abruptly checked by finding himself on the pickets of the enemy's camp and within sight of the gunboat Yankee, which was lying on the Missouri side. The prisoners say that Thompson is at Belmont with 2,300 men. Johnson is in command at Columbus, and has superseded Pillow. All this is doubtless correct, as it tallies with information which has been coming in the past few days.

ENCORE.

In contemplation of the apprehended failure of the cotton supply from America, one of the greatest spinning and manufacturing firms in the city of Manchester is circulating a notice announcing that it is probable the cotton mills will be compelled to work very short time, and many of them may have to close during the approaching winter, and exhorting the work people to economize.

The Supplemental Bill.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Sept. 30, 1861.

The Governor, this morning, returned to the House, with his veto, the bill providing for volunteers to repel the invasion of the State. His objections are that the fourth section of the bill provides that the forces to be raised and organized shall, when mustered into service, "be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field," while Sec. 8 of Art. 3 of the State Constitution provides that the Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Commonwealth and of the militia thereof, "except when they shall be called to the service of the United States, but he shall not command personally in the field, unless invited to do so by a resolution of the General Assembly." He says the Governor is Commander-in-Chief, though not in the field, and the commanding General in the field and all others should be subject to his orders in conducting the military operations of the army of the Commonwealth. So far, therefore, as the bill purports to take from the Governor the chief command of the army and militia of the State while they are not in the service of the United States, he regards it as in conflict with the Constitution.

The Governor considered the veto promptly. Mr. Underwood explained that the bill was not in conflict with the Constitution. The Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, can issue general orders to all officers, but the Commander in the field, from the very nature of things, must exercise his own judgment in the evolutions of the army. The Governor's power is not curtailed in the least, as the bill simply designates that General Crittenden shall command the force in the field. There was a call of the roll preparatory to the vote, and Mr. Edmunds, of Caldwell, from the force of habit, voting against every proposal brought before the House, answered "no" to his name, instead of "here." There were twenty-one absentees and the bill was sustained over the veto sixty-eight to eleven. The Senate subsequently passed the bill twenty-two to three.

If our Monsieur Veto will hurry up the rest of the bills now under his consideration, they will all share the same happy fate, and then the members can go home, raise volunteers, and stir up the spirit of the Commonwealth to prosecute this war under Generals Anderson and Crittenden with such vigor, that the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies, will have enough to do in issuing proclamations and orders to employ all his regiment of aids with the rank of Colonel.

The Military Committee reported a bill supplemental to the act to raise a volunteer force for repelling an invasion. It provides that each regiment shall consist of ten companies, and each company of one Captain, First and Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates. The field officers, staff, and non-commissioned officers shall be one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Lieutenant not as Adjutant, and one as Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Chaplain, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, and one Hospital Steward. Two principal musicians and twenty-two privates may be allowed to regiments. The Military Boards shall provide the regiments and companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, accepted under this act and the supplement, with suitable rations, subsistence, transportation, clothing, and, the better to enable the Board to perform these services, they shall have the power to direct the regiments where to rendezvous and to appoint agents to assist them in performing the duties required of them, such agents to be compensated as the Board may deem just and reasonable. The Board is empowered to organize for the State service four regiments of cavalry to constitute part of the forty thousand troops authorized to be raised. Each company shall consist of one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, one First Sergeant, two Quartermaster Sergeants, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, four buglers, two farriers and blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and not less than fifty-six nor more than seventy-two privates. The field officers, staff, and non-commissioned officers of each cavalry regiment shall be one Colonel, one Lieutenant as Adjutant and one as Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon, one Chaplain, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one Commissary Sergeant, and one Hospital Steward. Cavalry regiments may be allowed bands, but are not absolutely required, and when allowed shall consist of two principal musicians and sixteen privates.

The Military Board shall have power to organize six companies or batteries of artillery, each battery to consist of six pieces, and have one Captain, two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, one Quartermaster, seven Sergeants, twelve Corporals, six artificers, two buglers, one wagon man, and 122 privates, and the Board may consolidate such companies or parts of companies which tender their services as may not have the minimum number of privates, so as to secure to each company at least the minimum. The regiments and companies thus provided when raised and accepted shall co-operate with the forces and army of the United States, and for the purpose of obtaining arms, subsistence, and pay from the Federal Government, shall be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as practicable. The rules were suspended and the bill passed—66 to 12, and was immediately engrossed and sent to the Senate for its concurrence, which was promptly accorded during the morning—23 to 2—Messrs. Glenn and Grover in the negative.

PROGRESS OF THE INVADERS.—Zolliecoffer has advanced as far as London, in Laurel county. The news comes in this way: Gen. Thomas telegraphed the fact to General Anderson, on the 30th, and General Anderson telegraphed it to Governor Morgan. It is thought by many that the traitor Zolliecoffer intends to march on Richmond, in Madison county.—Frankfort Commonwealth.

MISSISSIPPIANS IN KENTUCKY.—We learn that two regiments of Mississippi troops were at Russellville, Ky., on Thursday, and it was thought there would be a collision between them and the Home Guards at Hopkinsville, who number about one thousand.

Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of his chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once recent events have proved that they were farmed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden interruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hopes of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have borne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky values her independence and her Union. We were unprepared and because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARNETT,
 GEO. H. YEAMAN,
 NATH'L WOLFE,
 JOHN W. FINNELL,
 W. S. RANKIN,
 J. F. ROBINSON,
 Comtee.

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In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of his chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once recent events have proved that they were farmed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden interruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hopes of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have borne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky values her independence and her Union. We were unprepared and because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARNETT,
 GEO. H. YEAMAN,
 NATH'L WOLFE,
 JOHN W. FINNELL,
 W. S. RANKIN,
 J. F. ROBINSON,
 Comtee.

Special Notices.

"Wash and be clean," said the Hebrew girl to Naiman, the Syrian. He was skeptical till he tried the sacred waters. That was 3,000 years ago; it is the same now with the hard-to-be-convinced invalid; "What can do me good?" is the oft-repeated query. We will answer it—Are you worn down with prostrated powers of mind and body, perchance even wishing yourself "free from this mortal coil?" Try WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR—you are not too late—it is but a simple vegetable liquid, but all powerful to raise you from helpless imbecility and prostration to the proper equilibrium of mental and bodily vigor. There are no idle words, but verily indeed.

Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

J. WRIGHT & Co., Sole proprietors, New Orleans.

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in malaria or fever districts, as a preventative for Chills, alias Shakes. "Everybody and the rest of mankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep so. We have tried it.—Evening Mirror.

col d&wlm

A time when there is great fear that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will fall short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

The Daily Democrat goes to the country through the early morning mails, and by railroad and express in all directions. It costs fifty cents per month or five dollars per year, sent to any address, by mail or otherwise.

Noble Butler's School for Girls, on Brook street, beyond Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, September 9.

Terms—\$40 per session of twenty weeks; to be paid one-half at the beginning, and one-half in the middle of the session. dlf

The country daily Democrat is supplied through the early morning mails, by railroad and express, at the rate of fifty cents per month, or \$5 per year, to any address. Payments always in advance.

Colt's Pistols.—Good Union men who, may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dlf

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY. Our friends in the country remitting odd change will please send us no denomination of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps. We can use a moderate share of these. Stamps of any other denomination will be returned. dlf

UNCURRENT MONEY.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Give him your orders. dlf

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

AN ORDINANCE

PROVIDING FOR THE PAYMENT OF \$2,000.00 DUE BY THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SAID CITY.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That there is hereby appropriated for the use of the Trustees of the University and Public Schools of the city of Louisville the sum of \$2,000.00, out of the funds hereinafter named, viz: Two notes drawn by Jacob Bridlestone in favor of Henry Dent, and by him assigned to the city of Louisville, both dated the 22d day of November, 1850, and payable respectively one and two years after date, with interest from date, for \$1,193.33 each. The balance to be paid out of the first collections after this date by the back tax collector of the city's portion of the tax bills found in McLelland's possession.

Sec. 2. The Auditor is hereby directed to transfer to said School Trustees the two notes mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, and issue his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum of \$128.40, payable out of the funds aforesaid to the order of said School Trustees, in full of the indebtedness of the city to said Trustees.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C. J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C. THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A. SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A. Approved Sept. 25, 1861. J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIG AND WALL A CISTERN AT OR NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF THIRD AND BROADWAY STREETS.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a cistern of the capacity of six hundred barrels shall be dug and walled at or near the intersection of Third and Breckinridge streets. Said work shall be done under the supervision of the City Engineer, and in accordance with the general ordinance regulating such work, approved May 16th, 1850, and at the exclusive cost of the owners of ground properly chargeable therewith.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

WASHINGTON, September 30.—Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.—Gen. McClellan and staff visited the outposts of the army to-day, inspecting the nature as well as the construction of the fortifications about Munson's and Upton's hills and Fall's Church. The inhabitants in the vicinity state that the rebels were but half clad, coarse fed, and most of them without shoes. They had no money, but an abundance of Virginia shiplasters, with which they paid for their forced purchases.

In a deserted house near Munson's Hill several letters, written by the rebels, were found. The state that it was Gen. Beauregard's intention to attack our troops on the 20th of September.

Up to 10 o'clock to-night everything is quiet. The observatory balloon has been advanced to Upton's Hill, a mile and a half this side of Fall's Church. Considerable changes have taken place in the different camps.

On Sunday a thorough reconnaissance was made on Munson's Hill and surrounding country. A newly constructed military road, three miles in extent, connecting Mason's and Munson's Hills, was discovered. It was located with admirable judgment for the defense of a retreating force, and bore marks of the recent passage of troops.

The river to-day, at all the places where the rebels have any hope of crossing, is six feet above fording depth, which is where the water is up to the belt, say about 21 or 3 feet deep. The reconnaissance of the rebels probably develops to them the condition of the river.

A dispatch from Gen. Stone this morning announces that everything is quiet on the upper Potomac in the vicinity of Poolsville.

Nothing has been seen of the rebels in front of Gen. Banks' column to-day.

A powerful squadron is blockading Freestone Point and Occoquan creek, while Aquia creek and lower down are watched by several U. S. steamers.

The flag staff which had the rebel flag flying at Freestone Point has not been seen since Saturday, and the place is apparently deserted. Though this movement looks like a feint, it is believed that the rebel chief has sent forward to Kentucky by railroad, via Nashville, a large part of the forces recently in Virginia. If this is true, the abandonment of the lines in front of Washington is partially accounted for, and it is believed that Buckner has been largely reinforced from the rebel army of the Potomac. A dispatch has been received this evening from a responsible gentleman of Cincinnati, to the following effect: Gen. Thomas at Camp Dick Robinson telegraphs Gen. Anderson at Louisville that the rebels are at London, about fifty miles southeast of here, and approaching him in force. Gen. Anderson telegraphs for all the reinforcements within reach to come up.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 30.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican says there is no intelligence of importance from Booneville, Georgetown, Sedalia, or Glasgow, and no apprehensions are felt of any immediate attack on any of those points by the rebels. All reports received from Lexington corroborate the opinion already expressed that the rebels intend to keep their main force there, but it is stated that several bodies, of from two hundred to two thousand, have left there within a few days past for the North and West, but for what purpose is unknown.

Gen. Fremont preserves strict silence, but he is said to be actively engaged in obtaining the exact number of troops he can command and organizing plans for the approaching engagement, upon the success or failure of which he is to rest his reputation and win or lose all. Every day an increased interest is felt in the approaching battle, for it is generally supposed that it will decide the fate of Missouri. Some persons murmur at the delay, but General Fremont is determined to have everything ready before he advances, and not to strike before he believes it will be effective.

The opinion is becoming generally prevalent that the secessionists at Lexington are by no means despicable, but with their vast numbers and ample ammunition, their confidence and courage, they will make a powerful and desperate resistance.

The pickets of Price's army extend from Lexington to within about eight miles of Georgetown. They are stationed very near to each other, and thus the intelligence of all their movements is conveyed to Price's headquarters in the briefest space of time.

A telegraph wire was laid from General Fremont's headquarters to Camp Little this afternoon.

SWEETWATER, Sept. 28.—The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 21st inst., passed here at 9 A. M. to-day. The news took down to Panama \$1,152,000 in treasure. Judge John McHenry, formerly of the Fifth District Court in New Orleans, was arrested at San Francisco for trying to induce soldiers to desert the United States service. The city of Alamo, in Sonora, had been captured by a large army from the State of Sonora. It was believed in Mesquital that Van Dorn was advancing towards Sonora with a large force.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—The Republican learns that a statement is forthcoming from Col. Harding, the Adjutant of General Lyon, who was in the absence of General Lyon in command of this department up to the period of General Fremont's arrival here, which will show beyond question, the absolute impossibility of aid being rendered Lyon by Fremont before the battle of Wilson's creek.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Last advices from Fort Pickens says the blockade of Pensacola Bay is now strictly enforced. It is satisfactorily ascertained that the rebels have not lately sent any of their forces to the Upper Potomac. They have merely retreated further back into Virginia, their lines extending from Occoquan and Manassas, obviously, being the base of their operations.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 1.—Dr. McGill was arrested yesterday, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, charged with constant communication with his son in law, in the rebel army. His arrest caused considerable sensation in Chambersburg.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The Old Point boat, which arrived here this evening, brings nothing new. The Hatteras boat had not arrived when she left, but was eagerly looked for.

STRAUSBURG, October 1.—The Liquor Dealers Convention assembled here to-day, strong in numbers, embracing many of the oldest and most extensive dealers in the State.

WORCESTER, October 1.—The Republican State Convention renominated Gov. Andrew by acclamation.

PITTSBURG, October 1.—River 13 feet by pier mark and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1, 1861.

IN SENATE.

Mr. DeHaven.—Finance—A House bill to extend the time for returning delinquent lists of revenue for the year 1861. Passed. The Senate took up the special order, being a bill to compel the attendance of absent members of the General Assembly.

After some amendments had been adopted and considerable discussion had thereon, the bill passed—yeas 5.

A joint resolution from the House in relation to security for money borrowed was taken up and adopted.

And then the Senate took a recess until four o'clock.

IN HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Lancaster, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Underwood, (5), and appropriately referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the motion made on yesterday, by Mr. W. C. Anderson, to suspend the rule, in order to take up the resolutions from the Senate requesting John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell to resign their seats as Senators in Congress from Kentucky. Rejected—yeas 30, nays 40.

Mr. Andrews—Judiciary—A Senate bill to amend article 3, chapter 43, Revised Statutes. [In relation to the managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum.] Passed.

Same—A bill in relation to treasury claims; reported the same, with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass. Rejected.

Same—A bill in regard to commissioners' sales; reported the same, with the opinion of the committee that it ought not to pass. [All sales of real estate made by commissioners of courts of chancery, in the enforcement of liens, trusts, and foreclosures of mortgages, and in carrying out the same, shall be subject to redemption in all respects, and upon the same terms and conditions that lands sold under execution are made subject to redemption.]

Before any vote was taken upon the bill, the Speaker announced the special order. The House then took up the special order, which was the bill for the appropriation of money.

Mr. Andrews moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Claims. Adopted.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to commissioners' sales, which was under consideration when the special order was called.

Mr. Underwood offered the bill presented by him yesterday, entitled "An act to provide for the valuation of property sold under executions and decrees," as a substitute for the above bill.

Mr. Huston moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and substitute for the present. Adopted.

Mr. Anderson offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted—yeas 65, nays 11.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if the Government of the United States of America shall reimburse the Commonwealth of Kentucky for any expenses incurred by her, the funds so received from the Government of the United States shall be and are hereby appropriated to the purpose aforesaid, and the same shall be appropriated to such payments as may be made by the State as evidence of such debts by the State as due or not.

Mr. Yeaman—Internal Improvement—A bill in relation to the Board of Internal Improvement. [Dispenses with the office of the President of the Board, &c.]

Mr. Huston moved to print the bill. Rejected.

Mr. Huston moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Revised Statutes. Adopted.

The House then took up the resolutions in relation to the final adjournment. Rejected.

Mr. Finley—A bill authorizing the raising of 2,000 troops, in addition to those already authorized to be raised, for certain purposes.

Same—A bill authorizing troops to be drafted into the service of the State in certain counties, so that each county will furnish its proportionate share of the troops now authorized to be raised.

Several Senate bills in the orders of the day were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

The House then took up the resolutions from the Senate in relation to John C. Breckinridge and L. W. Powell.

Mr. Taylor offered the following as a substitute for said resolutions, viz:

Kentucky, ever since she became a member of the Union, has up to this point, shown her devotion to it; even during this wicked and insane attempt by those who were her enemies to destroy her, she has three times again, by overwhelming majorities of her people, solemnly declared her unabated fidelity to the Union, and her determination to maintain the protection of which she was born and nurtured, and under which she has prospered so greatly; she has supported all her people, in compliance with the public sentiment, to resist any attempt to destroy her, and she has shown her devotion to her Union, and her determination to maintain the protection of which she was born and nurtured, and under which she has prospered so greatly; she has supported all her people, in compliance with the public sentiment, to resist any attempt to destroy her, and she has shown her devotion to her Union, and her determination to maintain the protection of which she was born and nurtured, and under which she has prospered so greatly; 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